THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1793. [N° 1638.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

LONDON, July 5.

In order to afford our readers an opportunity of forming their opinion of the New Conſtitution of France, we now preſent them with a perfect copy of the Declaration of Rights adopted by the Convention on Monday the 23d of June laſt.

DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN AND CITIZENS.

Article I. THE end of ſociety is common happineſs. Government is inſtituted to ſecure to man the enjoyment of his natural and imprescriptible rights.

II. Theſe rights are Equality, Liberty, Safety and Property.

III. All men are equal by nature, and before the law.

IV. The law is the free and ſolemn expreſſion of the general will. It ought to be the ſame for all, whether it protects or puniſhes. It cannot order but what is juſt and uſeful to ſociety. It cannot forbid but what is hurtful.

V. All citizens are equally admiſſible to public employments. Free people know no other motives of preference in their elections than virtue and talents.

VI. Liberty is that power which belongs to a man, of doing every thing that does not hurt the rights of another; its principle is exiſtence—its rule juſtice—its protection the law—and its moral limits are defined by this maxim—"do not to another, what you would not wiſh done to yourſelf."

VII. The right of manifeſting one's thoughts and opinions, either by the preſs, or in any other manner; the right of aſſembling peaceably, and the free exercise of religious worſhip, cannot be forbidden. The neceſſity of announcing theſe rights, ſuppoſes either the preſence or the recent remembrance of deſpotiſm.

VIII. Whatever is not forbidden by the law, cannot be prevented. No one can be forced to do that, which it does not order.

IX. Safety conſiſts in the protection granted by the ſociety to each citizen, for the preſervation of his perſon, his rights, and his property.

X. The law avenges public and individual liberty, for the abuſes committed againſt them by power.

XI. No perſon can be accuſed, arreſted or confined, but in caſes determined by the law, and according to the forms which it preſcribes. Every citizen ſummoned or ſeized by the authority of the law, ought immediately to obey; he renders himſelf culpable by reſiſtance.

XII. Every act exerciſed againſt a man, to which the caſes in the law do not apply, and in which its forms are not obſerved, is arbitrary and tyrannical. Reſpect for the law forbids him to ſuch acts; and if attempts are made to execute them by violence, he has a right to repel force by force.

XIII. Thoſe who ſhall ſolicit, deſpatch, ſign, execute, or cauſe to be executed, arbitrary acts, are culpable, and ought to be puniſhed.

XIV. Every man being ſuppoſed innocent, until he has been declared guilty; if it is judged indiſpenſable to arreſt him, all ſeverity not neceſſary to ſecure his perſon ought to be ſtrictly repreſſed by the law.

XV. No one ought to be tried and puniſhed until he has been legally ſummoned, and in virtue of a law publiſhed previous to the commiſſion of the crime. A law which would puniſh crimes before it exiſted would be tyrannical. The retroſpective effect given to a law would be a crime.

XVI. The law ought not to decree any puniſhments, but ſuch as are ſtrictly and evidently neceſſary.—Puniſhment ought to be proportioned to the crime, and uſeful to ſociety.

XVII. The right of property is that right which belongs to every Citizen to enjoy and diſpoſe of, according to his pleaſure, his property, revenues, labour, and induſtry.

XVIII. No kind of labour, culture, or commerce, can be forbidden to the induſtrious Citizens.

XIX. Every man may engage his ſervices and his time, but he cannot ſell himſelf—his perſon is not alienable property. The law does not acknowledge ſervitude—there can exiſt only an engagement of care and gratitude between the man who labours and him who employs him.

XX. No one can be deprived of the ſmalleſt portion of his property, without his conſent, except when the public neceſſity, legally proved, evidently requires it, and on conditions of a juſt and previous indemnification.

XXI. No contribution can be eſtabliſhed but for general utility, and to relieve public wants. Every Citizen has a right to concur in the eſtabliſhment of contributions, to watch over the uſe made of them, and to call for a ſtatement of their expenditure.

XXII. Public aids are a ſacred debt. The Society is obliged to provide for the ſubſiſtence of the unfortunate, either by procuring them work, or by ſecuring the means of exiſting to thoſe who are unable to labour.

XXIII. Inſtruction is the want of all, and the Society ought to favour, with all its powers, the progreſs of public reaſon; and to place inſtruction within the reach of every Citizen.

XXIV. The ſocial guarantee conſiſts in the action of all, to ſecure to each the enjoyment and preſervation of his rights. The guarantee reſts on the National Sovereignty.

XXV. The ſocial guarantee cannot exiſt, if the limits of the public functions are not clearly determined by the

XXVI. The Sovereignty reſides in the people; it is one and indiviſible, imprescriptible and inalienable.

XXVII. No portion of the people can exerciſe the power of the whole; but each ſection of the ſovereign aſſembled ought to enjoy the right of expreſſing its will in perfect liberty.

XXVIII. Every individual who arrogates to himſelf the Sovereignty, or who uſurps the exerciſe of it, ought to be put to death by free men.

XXIX. A people have always the right of reviſing, amending, and changing their Conſtitution. One generation cannot ſubject to its laws future generations.

XXX. Every Citizen has an equal right of concurring in the formation of the law, and in the nomination of his mandatories or agents.

XXXI. Public functions cannot be conſidered as diſtinctions or rewards, but as duties.

XXXII. Crimes committed by the Mandatories of the People and their Agents, ought never to remain unpuniſhed. No one has a right to pretend to be more inviolable than other Citizens.

XXXIII. The right of preſenting petitions to the Depoſitaries of Public Authority belongs to every individual. The exerciſe of this right cannot, in any caſe, be forbidden, ſuſpended or limited.

XXXIV. Reſiſtance to oppreſſion is the conſequence to the other rights of man.

XXXV. Oppreſſion is exerciſed againſt the Social Body, when even one of its Members is oppreſſed. Oppreſſion is exerciſed againſt each member, when the Social Body is oppreſſed.

XXXVI. When the Government violates the rights of the People, inſurrection becomes to the people, and to every portion of the people, the moſt ſacred and the moſt indiſpenſable of duties.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

BY M. CONDORCET.

WHILE the French are employed in defending themſelves againſt the world in arms, they proceed with apparent philoſophic quiet to the diſcuſſion of their conſtitution.

The following Obſervations are by Condorcet.

Many good citizens, who are not perſons ſuſpected, neither Moderes nor Briſſotins, but free Republicans, have objections to the new conſtitution. The firſt and greateſt is the hurry with which it has been made. This objection eaſily to remove.

entire perfection in any thing that he undertakes, ſuppoſes that the more care and deliberation which he employs, the more likely he is to approach this deſired perfection. This is a point agreed on, but there is another which we muſt alſo admit, viz. that ſometimes the writers, whoſe works all Europe admire, had prepared the way for our Legiſlators; and that for four years we have ourſelves more or leſs directly diſcuſſed and laid the baſis on which the conſtitution now ſubmitted to our conſideration was to be erected. The objection about the ſhortneſs of time then is not well founded; if the work be good, every moment that was ſaved will entitle the Legiſlators ſo much the more to the eſteem of the public. We intreat our fellow-citizens to judge of it with impartiality; the great neceſſity there is to have a government; the reſpect that a man owes to himſelf in a moment when he ſolemnly exerciſes a portion of the ſovereignty, and a thouſand circumſtances eaſier to be imagined than deſcribed, make it incumbent on them to forget what is paſt, and to concentrate all their ideas in the examination of the conſtitutional act.

One obſervation very important, and which addreſſes itſelf to all parties, is the prejudice for or againſt the men who have, or who have not contributed to the framing of the conſtitution. It ought not to be rejected, becauſe Briſſot did not aſſiſt in its edition; it ought not to be accepted, merely becauſe Robeſpierre has approved of it. It muſt be diſcuſſed—it muſt be criticiſed coolly. The more that its acceptance ſhall be the effect of cordial conviction, the more ardour will it excite in the hearts of Frenchmen to defend it. There is a very great difference between the citizens who ſubmit to the laws, and thoſe who have the law imprinted on their hearts.

It is in the moment of the exception of the conſtitution, that revolutionary meaſures ſhould ceaſe, and that every citizen ſhould be penetrated with this truth; that all clamours, that all means which ſerve to burthen the freedom of opinion, is an unpardonable political crime. I refuſe the conſtitutional act; I exerciſe my right as a citizen, in a moment when the ſociety is conſtituting themſelves; you call me *Ariſtocrate*; this word enrages me; you hold the opinion of a timid citizen, and do not enlighten me. Is this right? Inſtead of this, if you bring conviction home to my ſoul, you render eſſential ſervice to the government by augmenting the number of its zealous defenders. To publiſh one's opinion, whatever it may be, is the exerciſe of a right—To reſiſt the declared will of the majority, is the commencement of revolt. Theſe diſtinctions, very well developed in the declaration of rights, make a neceſſity to all good citizens to read them with attention, and to be penetrated with their truth.

As it is probable that the acceptance of the declaration of rights will precede the diſcuſſion of the conſtitutional act, we may believe that no Frenchman will permit himſelf to violate in another the rights of which he recognizes the benefit for himſelf. That which we

revive the old animoſities, inſtead of exerting himſelf to ſtifle them, will do an act contrary to the welfare of France, hurtful to the public tranquility, and to our own proper intereſt.

Letter written by his Moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector of Mentz, to General Dumourier, firſt publiſhed in the German Gazette, in Franconia, on 2d of July.

COLOGNE, May 16.

"I HAVE received, Sir, your Letter of the 12th inſt. and am ſtrangely ſurpriſed, to find that you ſtill reſide at *Mergentheim*.—I once had hopes, you would have made a better uſe of the indulgence, which I had ſhown in the orders given to my Governor, to induce you to ſeek ſome other place of reſidence. But it appears that you wait, by your Letter, a farther declaration of my ſentiments, which I will not delay giving you.

"France, whoſe interior parts were ſhaken by divers profligate factions, inſpired me at firſt with nothing but compaſſion: A horde of ruffians have ſince changed that ſentiment, by their iniquitous deeds, into abhorrence.—I beheld the events, which then occurred, as the madneſs of the moment; and although myſelf, and the Teutonic Order, of which I am Director, ſuſtained great loſſes by them, yet I conſidered the whole as mere cataſtrophes; and flattered myſelf, with confidence, to ſee a new order of things, from the moment they minds ſhould have recovered from their phrenzy. All ſpirit of order and conſtitution was deſtroyed in France, but the reſt of the world remained quiet. To your Miniſtry alone, Sir, the greateſt part of Europe ſtands indebted for its participation in thoſe unlucky events. You was the firſt that adviſed France to invade foreign countries—to attack neighbours—and to ſpread among them all the horrors which convulſed your own Country.—All the blood which has been ſpilt;—all the cruel extortions and oppreſſions, which ſo general and diſaſtrous a War brings not only upon France, but upon all the world, reflect upon you, its firſt author and promoter; and the ſignal and ſplendid ſucceſſes of your Generalſhip, can neither palliate, nor obliterate the injury, you have committed on mankind.

"I will forbear ſpeaking of the manner, in which you quitted the Army:—My judgment, which, as a private man, is only founded on a ſenſe of candour and rectitude, would not pleaſe you; and I congratulate you, upon your interpreting as a token of regard, the curioſity which the people manifeſted when they ſaw you, the author of their misfortunes, and the object of their apprehenſions, deprived of the power of [illegible] the Powers of Europe are or ſhall be, not, as might be of ſervice to them, or if you imagine they owe you thanks, I aſſure you, on the contrary, that, as a ſimple private individual, whom ſome Countries have choſen for their Chief and Governor, I neither can reconcile myſelf to ſuch a thought, nor have any direct or indirect connexion with you; I rather find myſelf under the neceſſity of renewing the orders to my Governor, to urge your departure from my dominions.

"With theſe ſentiments, I am,

"FREDERICK CHARLES JOSEPH,

"BARON VAN ERTHAEL, PRIMATE OF ALL

"GERMANY; ARCHBISHOP AND

"ELECTOR OF MENTZ."

LONDON, June 18.

On Saturday morning, General Dumourier arrived in town from Flanders, and ſoon after, had a long conference with Mr. Roſe, at his houſe in Palace-yard, Weſtminſter.

June 20. The ex general Dumourier yeſterday ſailed in the packet from Dover, which carried over the foreign mail to Oſtend. During his ſhort ſtay here, he had notice of ſeveral challenges; one gentleman painted the guiſlotine on a letter, and left it at Dumourier's lodgings, with his addreſs enclоſed, and others had declared they would ſpit in his face wherever they met him.

M. Dumourier during his ſhort ſtay here, went to the bank, and tranſferred a ſmall part of the very large ſum of money ſtanding in his name in our funds.

July 4. Dumourier was ſtill at Oſtend on Saturday laſt, anxiouſly awaiting his fate, the meſſengers he had diſpatched to Briſſels not having then returned.

Dumourier is not actually under arreſt at Oſtend; but he has received intimation that he is not to quit the town till further orders.

General Valence, by the intereceſſion of friends, has obtained leave to remain in this country. Dumourier, it is ſaid, is going to America, but that we ſhould imagine, is too quiet and too honeſt a country for ſuch a man to find himſelf at eaſe in it.

A moſt unlucky event has happened to the Auſtrian family, as may be learned from the following article:

Lieves, June 26.

"Friday morning about 4 o'clock, a detachment of 400 Frenchmen marched againſt the Auſtrian poſts at Fama, Smitz, and Kempling. In this latter place, at the diſtance of half a league from Fama, they took the Imperial Engineer the Arch Duke Joſeph of Auſtria, with a picquet conſiſting of five dragoons, priſoners of war.

The article adds, that every effort was made to recover the Arch Duke, but in vain. The French knew the value of their priſoner, and haſtened with him to the fort of Sans Louis.

Advices from Paris of the 26th [illegible]

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1793. [N° 1638.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

LONDON, July 5.

In order to afford our readers an opportunity of forming their opinion of the New Conſtitution of France, we now preſent them with a perfect copy of the Declaration of Rights adopted by the Convention on Monday the 23d of June laſt.

DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN AND CITIZENS.

Article I. THE end of ſociety is common happineſs. Government is inſtituted to ſecure to man the enjoyment of his natural and impreſcriptible rights.

II. Theſe rights are Equality, Liberty, Safety and Property.

III. All men are equal by nature, and before the law.

IV. The law is the free and ſolemn expreſſion of the general will. It ought to be the ſame for all, whether it protects or puniſhes. It cannot order but what is juſt and uſeful to ſociety. It cannot forbid but what is hurtful.

V. All citizens are equally admiſſible to public employments. Free people know no other motives of preference in their elections than virtue and talents.

VI. Liberty is that power which belongs to a man, of doing every thing that does not hurt the rights of another; its principle is exiſtence—its rule juſtice—its protection the law—and its moral limits are defined by this maxim—"do not to another, what you would not wiſh done to yourſelf."

VII. The right of manifeſting one's thoughts and opinions, either by the preſs, or in any other manner; the right of aſſembling peaceably, and the free exerciſe of religious worſhip, cannot be forbidden. The neceſſity of announcing theſe rights, ſuppoſes either the preſence or the recent remembrance of deſpotiſm.

VIII. Whatever is not forbidden by the law, cannot be prevented. No one can be forced to do that, which it does not order.

IX. Safety conſiſts in the protection granted by the ſociety to each citizen, for the preſervation of his perſon, his rights, and his property.

X. The law avenges public and individual liberty, for the abuſes committed againſt them by power.

XI. No perſon can be accuſed, arreſted or confined, but in caſes determined by the law, and according to the forms which it preſcribes. Every citizen ſommoned or ſeized by the authority of the law, ought immediately to obey; he renders himſelf culpable by reſiſtance.

XII. Every act exerciſed againſt a man, to which the forms in the law do not apply, and in which its forms are not obſerved, is arbitrary and tyrannical. Reſpect for the law forbids him to ſuch acts; and if attempts are made to execute them by violence, he has a right to repel force by force.

XIII. Thoſe who ſhall ſolicit, deſpatch, ſign, execute, or cauſe to be executed, arbitrary acts, are culpable, and ought to be puniſhed.

XIV. Every man being ſuppoſed innocent, until he has been declared guilty; if it is judged indiſpenſable to arreſt him, all ſeverity not neceſſary to ſecure his perſon ought to be ſtrictly repreſſed by the law.

XV. No one ought to be tried and puniſhed until he has been legally ſummoned, and in virtue of a law publiſhed previous to the commiſſion of the crime. A law which would puniſh crimes before it exiſted would be tyrannical. The retroſpective effect given to a law would be a crime.

XVI. The law ought not to decree any puniſhments, but ſuch as are ſtrictly and evidently neceſſary.—Puniſhment ought to be proportioned to the crime, and uſeful to ſociety.

XVII. The right of property is that right which belongs to every Citizen to enjoy and diſpoſe of, according to his pleaſure, his property, revenues, labour, and induſtry.

XVIII. No kind of labour, culture, or commerce, can be forbidden to the induſtrious Citizens.

XIX. Every man may engage his ſervices and his time, but he cannot ſell himſelf—his perſon is not alienable property. The law does not acknowledge ſervitude—there can exiſt only an engagement of care and gratitude between the man who labours and him who employs him.

XX. No one can be deprived of the ſmalleſt portion of his property, without his conſent, except when the public neceſſity, legally proved, evidently requires it, and on conditions of a juſt and previous indemnification.

XXI. No contribution can be eſtabliſhed but for general utility, and to relieve public wants. Every Citizen has a right to concur in the eſtabliſhment of contributions, to watch over the uſe made of them, and to call for a ſtatement of their expenditure.

XXII. Public aids are a ſacred debt. The Society is obliged to provide for the ſubſiſtence of the unfortunate, either by procuring them work, or by ſecuring the means of exiſting to thoſe who are unable to labour.

XXIII. Inſtruction is the want of all, and the Society ought to favour, with all its powers, the progreſs of public reaſon; and to place inſtruction within the reach of every Citizen.

XXIV. The ſocial guarantee conſiſts in the action of all, to ſecure to each the enjoyment and preſervation of his rights. The guarantee reſts on the National Sovereignty.

XXV. The ſocial guarantee cannot exiſt, if the limits of the public functions are not clearly determined by the law, and if the reſponſibility of all public functionaries are not ſecured.

XXVI. The Sovereignty reſides in the people; it is one and indiviſible, impreſcriptible and inalienable.

XXVII. No portion of the people can exerciſe the power of the whole; but each ſection of the ſovereign aſſembled ought to enjoy the right of expreſſing its will in perfect liberty.

XXVIII. Every individual who arrogates to himſelf the Sovereignty, or who uſurps the exerciſe of it, ought to be put to death by free men.

XXIX. A people have always the right of reviſing, amending, and changing their Conſtitution. One generation cannot ſubject to its laws future generations.

XXX. Every Citizen has an equal right of concurring in the formation of the law, and in the nomination of his mandatories or agents.

XXXI. Public functions cannot be conſidered as diſtinctions or rewards, but as duties.

XXXII. Crimes committed by the Mandatories of the People and their Agents, ought never to remain unpuniſhed. No one has a right to pretend to be more inviolable than other Citizens.

XXXIII. The right of preſenting petitions to the Depoſitaries of Public Authority belongs to every individual. The exerciſe of this right cannot, in any caſe, be forbidden, ſuſpended or limited.

XXXIV. Reſiſtance to oppreſſion is the conſequence to the other rights of man.

XXXV. Oppreſſion is exerciſed againſt the Social Body, when even one of its Members is oppreſſed. Oppreſſion is exerciſed againſt each member, when the Social Body is oppreſſed.

XXXVI. When the Government violates the rights of the People, inſurrection becomes to the people, and to every portion of the people, the moſt ſacred and the moſt indiſpenſable of duties.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

BY M. CONDORCET.

WHILE the French are employed in defending themſelves againſt the world in arms, they proceed with apparent philoſophic quiet to the diſcuſſion of their conſtitution.

The following Obſervations are by Condorcet.

Many good citizens, who are not perſons inſpected, neither Moderes nor Briſſotiſts, but free Republicans, have objections to the new conſtitution. The firſt and greateſt is the hurry with which it has been made. This [illegible] eaſily to remove.

The beſt ſhall, to [illegible] entire perfection in any thing that he undertakes, ſuppoſes that the more care and deliberation which he uſes, the more likely he is to approach this deſired perfection. This is a point agreed on, but there is another which we muſt alſo admit, viz. that ſometimes the writers, whoſe works all Europe admire, had prepared the way for our Legiſlators; and that for four years we have ourſelves more or leſs directly diſcuſſed and laid the baſis on which the conſtitution now ſubmitted to our ſanction was to be erected. The objection about the ſhortneſs of time then is not well founded; if the work be good, every moment that was ſaved will entitle the Legiſlators ſo much the more to the eſteem of the public. We intreat our fellow-citizens to judge of it with impartiality; the great neceſſity there is to have a government; the reſpect that a man owes to himſelf in a moment when he ſolemnly exerciſes a portion of the Sovereignty, and a thouſand circumſtances eaſier to be imagined than deſcribed, make it incumbent on them to forget what is paſt, and to concentrate all their ideas in the examination of the conſtitutional act.

One obſervation very important, and which addreſſes itſelf to all parties, is the prejudice for or againſt the men who have, or who have not contributed to the framing of the conſtitution. It ought not to be rejected, becauſe Briſſot did not aſſiſt in its edition; it ought not to be accepted, merely becauſe Robeſpierre has approved of it. It muſt be diſcuſſed—it muſt be criticiſed coolly. The more that its acceptance ſhall be the effect of cordial conviction, the more ardour will it excite in the hearts of Frenchmen to defend it. There is a very great difference between the citizens who ſubmit to the laws, and thoſe who have the law imprinted on their hearts.

It is in the moment of the exception of the conſtitution, that revolutionary meaſures ſhould ceaſe, and that every citizen ſhould be penetrated with this truth; that all clamours, that all means which ſerve to burthen the freedom of opinion, is an unpardonable political crime. I refuſe the conſtitutional act; I exerciſe my right as a citizen, in a moment when the ſociety is conſtituting themſelves; you call me *Ariſtocrate*; this word enrages me; you hold the opinion of a timid citizen, and do not enlighten me. Is this right? Inſtead of this, if you bring conviction home to my ſoul, you render eſſential ſervice to the government by augmenting the number of its zealous defenders. To publiſh one's opinion, whatever it may be, is the exerciſe of a right—To reſiſt the declared will of the majority, is the commencement of revolt. Theſe diſtinctions, very well developed in the declaration of rights, make a neceſſity to all good citizens to read them with attention, and to be penetrated with their truth.

As it is probable that the acceptance of the declaration of rights will precede the diſcuſſion of the conſtitutional act, we may believe that no Frenchman will permit himſelf to violate in another the rights of which he recognizes the benefit for himſelf. That which we ought to define, is union truly compleat and ſincere: the conſtitution ought to effect this; but every citizen, who by too much heat, or by any other motive, ſhall revive the old animoſities, inſtead of exerting himſelf to ſtifle them, will do an act contrary to the welfare of France, hurtful to the public tranquility, and to our own proper intereſt.

Letter written by his Moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector of Mentz, to General Dumourier, firſt publiſhed in the German Gazette, in Franconia, on 2d of July.

COLOGNE, May 16.

"I HAVE received, Sir, your Letter of the 12th inſt. and am ſtrangely ſurprized, to find that you ſtill reſide at *Mergentheim*.—I once had hopes, you would have made a better uſe of the indulgence, which I had ſhown in the orders given to my Governor, to induce you to ſeek ſome other place of reſidence. But it appears that you wait, by your Letter, a farther declaration of my ſentiments, which I will not delay giving you.

"France, whoſe interior parts were ſhaken by divers profligate factions, inſpired me at firſt with nothing but compaſſion: A horde of ruffians have ſince changed that ſentiment, by their iniquitous deeds, into abhorrence.—I beheld the events, which then occurred, as the madneſs of the moment; and although myſelf, and the Teutonic Order, of which I am Director, ſuſtained great loſſes by them, yet I conſidered the whole as mere cataſtrophes; and flattered myſelf, with confidence, to ſee a new order of things, from the moment their minds ſhould have recovered from their phrenzy. All ſpirit of order and conſtitution was deſtroyed in France, but the reſt of the world remained quiet. To your Miniſtry alone, Sir, the greateſt part of Europe ſtands indebted for its participation in thoſe unlucky events. You was the firſt that adviſed France to invade foreign countries—to attack neighbours—and to ſpread among them all the horrors which convulſed your own Country.—All the blood which has been ſpilt;—all the cruel extortions and oppreſſions, which ſo general and diſaſtrous a War brings not only upon France, but upon all the world, reflect upon you, its firſt author and promoter; and the ſignal and ſplendid ſucceſſes of your Generalſhip, can neither palliate, nor obliterate the injury, you have committed on mankind.

"I will forbear ſpeaking of the manner, in which you quitted the Army:—My judgment, which, as a private man, is only founded on a ſenſe of candour and rectitude, would not pleaſe you; and I congratulate you, upon your interpreting as a token of regard, the curioſity which the people manifeſted when they ſaw you, the author of their misfortunes, and the object of their apprehenſions, deprived of the power of [illegible]

[illegible] Powers of Europe are of opinion, it is not, it might be of ſervice to them, or if you imagine they owe you thanks, I aſſure you, on the contrary, that, as a ſimple private individual, whom ſome Countries have choſen for their Chief and Governor, I neither can reconcile myſelf to ſuch a thought, nor have any direct or indirect connexion with you; I rather find myſelf under the neceſſity of renewing the orders to my Governor, to urge your departure from my dominions.

"With theſe ſentiments, I am,

"FREDERICK CHARLES JOSEPH,

"BARON VAN ERTHAEL, PRIMATE OF ALL

"GERMANY; ARCHBISHOP AND

"ELECTOR OF MENTZ."

LONDON, June 18.

On Saturday morning, General Dumourier arrived in town from Flanders, and ſoon after, had a long conference with Mr. Roſe, at his houſe in Palace-yard, Weſtminſter.

June 20. The ex general Dumourier yeſterday ſailed in the packet from Dover, which carried over the foreign mail to Oſtend. During his ſhort ſtay here, he had notice of ſeveral challenges; one gentleman painted the guillotine on a letter, and left it at Dumourier's lodgings, with his addreſs incloſed, and others had declared they would ſpit in his face wherever they met him.

M. Dumourier during his ſhort ſtay here, went to the bank, and tranſferred a ſmall part of the very large ſum of money ſtanding in his name in our funds.

July 4. Dumourier was ſtill at Oſtend on Saturday laſt, anxiouſly awaiting his fate, the meſſengers he had deſpatched to Bruſſels not having then returned.

Dumourier is not actually under arreſt at Oſtend; but he has received intimation that he is not to quit the town till further orders.

General Valence, by the interceſſion of friends, has obtained leave to remain in this country. Dumourier, it is ſaid, is going to America, but that we ſhould imagine, is too quiet and too honeſt a country for ſuch a man to find himſelf at eaſe in it.

A moſt unlucky event has happened to the Auſtrian family, as may be learned from the following article:

Treves, June 26.

Yeſterday morning about 4 o'clock, a detachment of 400 Frenchmen marched againſt the Auſtrian poſts at Paha, Sinz, and Keipling. In this latter place, at the diſtance of half a league from Paha, they took the Imperial Highneſs the Arch Duke Joſeph of Auſtria, with a picquet conſiſting of five dragoons, priſoners of war.

The article adds, that every effort was made to recover the Arch Duke, but in vain. The French knew the value of their chief priſoner, and haſtened with him to the fort of Sar Louis.

Advices from Paris, dated the 26th ult. ſtate that the new Conſtitution was concluded that day, and decreed amidſt the loudeſt applauſes.

On Monday arrived at New York the Ship Ellice, Capt. Harvey, by whom London Papers were received to the 19th of July, from which the following is extracted, viz.

BRUSSELS, July 13.

INTELLIGENCE was received on the 10th from Tournay, stating that the Camp of Observation near Valenciennes was moving towards Quesnoy, to prevent the junction of the army of Custine with that in the environs of Givet.

All that transpires, respecting the Siege of Valenciennes, is that the besiegers are keeping up a most terrible fire upon that fortress, both night and day.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION July 3.

A Gendarme having arrived from Vernon, announced that the Citizens of Evreux, were marching against Paris with eight pieces of cannon, and that they had already seized on Pacy, near Evreux.

THURSDAY, July 4.

Extract from the register of the Council of the Temple, July 3 — Half past nine o'clock at night.

"We the commissioners on duty entered the apartment of Marie Antoinette, to whom we notified the Resolution of the Committee of Public Welfare of the National Convention of the 1st of July. After many entreaties, the widow of Capet finally resolved to deliver up to us her son, who has been conducted to the apartment designed for him by the Council of the Temple, and committed to the care of Citizen Simon, who received the charge. We observed farther that this separation was effected with all the sensibility that could be expected in such a circumstance, for which the Magistrates of the People evinced all the indulgence compatible with the severity of their functions."

Friday July 5.

The Council General adjourned to the 14th of July, the Republican Fete, which was to have taken place on Sunday the 7th, in order to commemorate the Constitution.

Deputies sent from the City of Vernon denounced the Administrators of the Department of Eure, and exposed the wretched situation of Vernon, on account of the new Counter Revolutionary Army, which was only two leagues from that City.

The following letter from Vernon to the Convention was then read:

"For three days the tocsin has sounded in the environs of this city; by mere force we have set on foot 20,000 men; but they have no cannon, Pacy, two leagues only from Paris, is taken, and Evreux marches 20,000 men."

SUNDAY, July 7.

The following extract of a letter from Felix, National Commissioner in La Vendee, was read.

July 5.—Three o'clock A. M.

"This instant, intelligence has been transmitted to us, by a letter from General Biron, announcing that the Rebels have been completely defeated about Ancenis; that 8000 of them were killed, 700 men prisoners, and 40 pieces of cannon captured.

"General Menon just informs me, that Nantz is in the best state of defence, and that the army of the Coasts of Rochelle is combined in the best manner imaginable."

WHITEHALL, July 13.

This morning one of his Majesty's Messengers arrived, with a despatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:

Esprieux, July 12, 1793.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that the Governor of Conde has this day consented to surrender that place to the Imperial forces under the command of the Prince of Wertemberg, by whom it has been blockaded for some time past.

The Austrian troops are to be put in immediate possession of the detached works, and of one of the gates of the town (that leading to Tournay) The garrison is to surrender as prisoners of war, and to march out upon the 13th. The other articles of the capitulation are not yet arranged.

This is a conquest of the utmost importance; Conde being one of the strongest places of this frontier, requiring but a small garrison for its defence, commanding the navigation of the Scheldt, and facilitating any future operation.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
JAMES MURRAY.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

July 15. A letter from Valenciennes says, "It is criminal to disguise the truth. The Kings of Europe cannot hope to take this place without the sacrifice of 20,000 human beings, & when they have gained it at this expence, they have done no more than prepared for the capture of Lisle, at the expence of 50,000 more!"

How many thousands of the unfortunate men, sweltering at the nod of their rulers, under Valenciennes, in this burning weather, must fall a sacrifice to disease? No Gazette bears witness to this mortality. No nation receives an account of the multitudes cut off without noise or glory! Of the more fortunate few who are taken off by the sword of the enemy, or trampled to death by the horses hoofs of their friends, an honorable return is made, and they have the fame of heroes; but of the myriads that perish by the more fatal malady of war, dysentery, no memorial is left that can soothe even the sorrow of their relatives.

July 19. An article in one of the Dutch papers that arrived yesterday, mentions, that on the 6th and 7th, a great number of waggons loaded with sick and wounded, arrived at Brussels, from the camp before Valenciennes. This is the second convoy of the same sort since the 30th of June.

The accounts from Lisle say that the deserters from the Combined Armies coming in there to the number of from [illegible]

passed an act of navigation, on a principle similar to that under which this country has derived so many advantages.

Another embarkation of 4000 troops for the continent is ordered—to be forwarded with all possible expedition.

The Departments of Paris has lately passed the following Resolutions.

I. That in the course of the month of July, the proprietors or principal renters of houses are invited in the name of Patriotism and Liberty, to cause to be painted on the front of their houses in large letters, these words; *Unity, Indivisibility of the Republic, Liberty, Fraternity or Death.*

II. That a tri-coloured streamer, surmounted with the Cap of Liberty, shall be hoisted on the top of all public edifices; and that all proprietors are invited to cause similar ones to be placed on their houses in the course of next month.

III. That the present Resolutions shall be sent without delay to the Minister of the Interior, to the adjacent Districts, and to the Municipality of Paris.

IV. Finally, that the present Resolutions shall be printed, posted up, and sent to all the Departments, to engage them to do the same.

Conde surrendered at one o'clock in the afternoon and the Imperial Commissioners entered the Fortress at four o'clock, after which several battalions of Austrians took possession of three of the gates. The surrender of Conde was announced at Tournay amidst the ringing of all the bells.

General Washington, on hearing of the misfortunes of La Fayette, sent him a thousand pounds, as a token of his friendship. We are told that the King of Prussia suffered this to reach him in his dungeon at Magdeburg; but we are also told, that neither he nor Alexander Lameth is permitted to send an answer to the most anxious inquiries of their nearest relations—Such is the humanity of the King of Prussia, who, as himself says, has been exposing thousands to death in the cause of humanity!

The Americans, with a much less risk of loss, and a much greater prospect of gain, than we can have from engaging in the present war, have wisely declared for a neutrality.—But the Americans are not yet tainted with the folly of fighting either for, or against, opinions, except with the weapons of argument and example.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

August 30, 1793.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Merchants of Philadelphia,

It was resolved, that a letter from Thomas Jefferson, Esq; Secretary of State, and the Answer thereto, should be published in the News-papers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
ROBERT RALSTON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, August 27.

Gentlemen,

COMPLAINTS have been made to the government of the United States, of some instances of unjustifiable vexation and spoliation committed on our merchants being persons, that other instances may have happened, of which no information has been given to the government, I have in charge from the President to assure the merchants of the United States, concerned in foreign commerce or navigation, that due attention will be paid to any injuries they may suffer on the high seas, or in foreign countries, contrary to the law of nations, or to existing treaties; and that on their forwarding hither well authenticated evidence of the same, proper proceedings will be adopted for their relief: The just and friendly dispositions of the several Belligerent Powers, afford well founded expectation that they will not hesitate to take effectual measures for restraining their armed vessels from committing aggressions and vexations on our citizens, or their property.

There being no particular portion or description of the mercantile body pointed out by the laws, for receiving communications of this nature, I take the liberty of addressing it to the merchants of Philadelphia, for the State of Pennsylvania, and of requesting that through them it may be known to all those of their State whom it may concern. Information will be freely received, either from the individuals aggrieved, or from any associations of merchants, who will be pleased to take the trouble of giving it, in a case so interesting to themselves and their country.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
TH. JEFFERSON.

The MERCHANTS of Philadelphia.

SIR,

THE merchants of Philadelphia receive your communication, as one proof among the many, of the attention of government to the commerce of the United States, which involves in it every other important interest of our country.

They will avail themselves of the invitation given, to convey all such information as they may obtain, respecting the vexation and spoil committed by the privateers of the powers at war, upon the trading vessels of America; and they doubt not, upon representation being made, those powers will shew the best disposition, to restrain aggressions, which, being exercised against a people, who in maintaining a strict Neutrality, have manifested a friendship for all, and ought to exempt them from such depredations.

I am, with perfect esteem,
By order of the Committee, and in behalf of the merchants of the city of Philadelphia.
JOHN NIXON.

To Thomas Jefferson, Esq; Secretary of State.

NEW-YORK, September 2.

Last Saturday the British brig Chilcomb, Capt Ra[illegible] lawful prize, agreeable to the President of the United States late instructions.

The following account of the Epidemic Fever, now raging at Philadelphia, is given for the information of the Citizens.

THIS fever appeared first in Water-street, between Arch and Race-streets, between two and three weeks since. It remained nearly confined to this street about a week: from this center, in the course of last week, it extended itself to several of the neighbouring squares; it has since appeared in Walnut and Dock streets, and is continually breaking out and spreading in different parts of the city. About forty persons have died of it in the square where it began. The general consternation is such, that it is impossible to learn of the inhabitants to what parts of the city the sickness does extend, or to determine what numbers have died; I was told about 70 within two weeks. This account does not appear to be exaggerated.—about 20 died on Tuesday last, and the number of the sick is very rapidly encreasing.

Consternation and dismay are universal; there is not a cheerful countenance to be seen, the inhabitants are flying to the country in all directions, sixty carriages loaded with them went out on Tuesday last; larger numbers were preparing to follow. Business very much at a stand, never before was Philadelphia in such a state of alarm. Every person in the streets has a handkerchief wet with vinegar at his nose, and barrels of tar are burning in every street.

The conjectures, respecting the cause of this terrible scourge, are various; some imputing it to one thing, and some to another.—That it was produced by some specific contagion is probable, from its being at first confined to a particular square, and from its extending itself to parts adjacent. Time only can explain it.

It is evidently a fever very highly putrid, and contagious; its operation is generally violent and rapid.—In some instances it has proved mortal the first day, frequently the second, third and fourth, but instances not till the tenth.

It is attended with such a variety of symptoms in different subjects, that it is no easy matter to distinguish it from sundry other disorders. A general symptom is extreme languor and debility, and in the last stages of it high symptoms of putrefaction!

The remedies which have been found most effectual are impregnating the rooms where the sick are kept with vinegar, together with a free use of tonic and antiseptic medicines, especially the bark, vitriolic acid, wine columbo root, &c. which have proved useful only when given in very large quantities.

New-York, August 29. 1793.

Gen. Galbaud, who made his escape, from on board the Jupiter, last Thursday night, with his wife and family, is said to have been apprehended the next evening by a party despatched for that purpose; and himself, with his unfortunate family, again made prisoners—and destined again to the confinement from which they have so lately escaped.

Yesterday morning arrived here, and anchored in the North river, abreast the Jupiter, 74, the privateer sloop Carmagnole, one of the prize fleet.

Same day sailed the French sloop of war Favourite, on a cruise.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Yesterday morning arrived the Ship Ellice, Capt. Harvey, from London:—He passed the Downs on the 20th, in company with the Montgomery, Campbell.—The Helvidere, Depeyster, sailed some hours before Capt. Harvey. The Bristol, had sailed some days before the Ellice.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant of London, dated 17th of July last, to a gentleman of this city.

"I must refer you to the papers for public news and only tell you, that it is the prevailing opinion here that an honourable peace is near at hand. We have had no failures of consequence for some time past, and I think the want of money and confidence to subside—Your friends are getting up—I can with great truth assure you, our government and the public in general shew every disposition to cultivate harmony with your States, and I sincerely hope, that the rage for privateering may not interfere."

The British fleet, under Lord Howe, was lying at anchor in Torbay, on the 23d July.—Several ships of the line, and frigates were lying at the Nore, and in the Downs.

ALBANY, August 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Niagara to his friend in this city, dated August 8.

"We have just heard, by a vessel from Detroit, that there is every reason to suppose a peace will not take place, between the American Commissioners and the Indians—the Indians insisting on the Ohio, as their boundary-line."

PROVIDENCE, September 7.

The anniversary Commencement of Rhode Island College was celebrated in this Town on Wednesday last.—The customary Procession was from the College to the Baptist Meeting House, at Ten o'Clock, A. M.

After Prayer, by President MAXEY, the Exercises were as follow, viz.

MUSIC.

Salutatory Oration, on the Importance of Education, to a republican Government—by *Wilkes Wood.*

First intermediate Oration, on the French Revolution—by *Gilbert Leach.*

A forensic Dispute, Is it for the Interest of the United States to assist the French Revolution against its Enemies in the present War? by *William Augustus Leonard*, and *Paul Allen*, jun.

MUSIC.

A Dissertation on the Importance of uniting political Virtue with political Power—by *Zephaniah Leonard*

A Latin Oration, shewing that Anticipation is preferable to Enjoyment—by *George Colis Bowen.*

A Dissertation on moral Agency—by *Lemuel Wadsworth.*

Fourth interm diate Oration on the present State and Prospects of America—by *Isaiah Weston.*

MUSIC.

In the Afternoon

Laſt Monday arrived at New York the Ship Ellice, Capt. Harvey, by whom London Papers were received to the 19th of July, from which the following is extracted, viz.

BRUSSELS, July 13.

INTELLIGENCE was received on the 10th from Tournay, ſtating that the Camp of Obſervation near Valenciennes was moving towards Queſnoy, to prevent the junction of the army of Cuſtine with that in the environs of Givet.

All that tranſpires, reſpecting the Siege of Valenciennes, is that the beſiegers are keeping up a moſt terrible fire upon that fortreſs, both night and day.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION July 3.

A Gendarme having arrived from Vernon, announced that the Citizens of Evreux, were marching againſt Paris with eight pieces of cannon, and that they had already ſeized on Paſſy, near Evreux.

THURSDAY, July 4.

Extract from the regiſter of the Council of the Temple, July 3 —Half paſt nine o'clock at night.

"We the commiſſioners on duty entered the apartment of Maria Antoinette, to whom we notified the Reſolution of the Committee of Public Welfare of the National Convention of the 1ſt of July. After many entreaties, the widow of Capet finally reſolved to deliver up to us her ſon, who has been conducted to the apartment deſigned for him by the Council of the Temple, and committed to the care of Citizen Simon, who received the charge. We obſerved farther that this ſeparation was effected with all the ſenſibility that could be expected in ſuch a circumſtance, in which the Magiſtrates of the People evinced all the indulgence compatible with the ſeverity of their functions."

Friday July 5.

The Council General adjourned to the 14th of July, the Republican Feſte, which was to have taken place on Sunday the 7th, in order to commemorate the Conſtitution.

Deputies ſent from the City of Vernon denounced the Adminiſtrators of the Department of Eure, and expoſed the wretched ſituation of Vernon, on account of the new Counter Revolutionary Army, which was only two leagues from that City.

The following letter from Vernon to the Convention was then read:

"For three days the toſſin has ſounded in the environs of this city; by mere force we have ſet on foot 20,000 men; but they have no cannon, Paſſy, two leagues only from Paris, is taken, and Evreux marches 10,000 men."

SUNDAY, July 7.

The following extract of a letter from Felix, National Commiſſioner in La Vendee, was read.

July 5.—Three o'clock A. M.

"This inſtant, intelligence has been tranſmitted to us, by a letter from General Biron, announcing that the Rebels have been completely defeated about Ancenis; that 8000 of them were killed, 700 men priſoners, and 40 pieces of cannon captured.

"General Menon juſt informs me, that Nantz is in the beſt ſtate of defence, and that the army of the Coaſts of Rochelle is combined in the beſt manner imaginable."

WHITEHALL, July 13.

This morning one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers arrived, with a deſpatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:

Eſtreux, July 10, 1793.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that the Governor of Conde has this day conſented to ſurrender that place to the Imperial forces under the command of the Prince of Wertemberg, by whom it has been blockaded for ſome time paſt.

The Auſtrian troops are to be put in immediate poſſeſſion of the detached works, and of one of the gates of the town (that leading to Tournay.) The garriſon is to ſurrender as priſoners of war, and to march out upon the 13th. The other articles of the capitulation are not yet arranged.

This is a conqueſt of the utmoſt importance; Conde being one of the ſtrongeſt places of this frontier, requiring but a ſmall garriſon for its defence, commanding the navigation of the Scheldt, and facilitating any future operation.

I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect,
Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
JAMES MURRAY.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

July 15. A letter from Valenciennes ſays, "It is criminal to diſguiſe the truth. The Kings of Europe cannot hope to take this place without the ſacrifice of 20,000 human beings, & when they have gained it at this expence, they have done no more than prepared for the capture of Liſle, at the expence of 50,000 more!"

How many thouſands of the unfortunate men, ſweltering at the nod of their rulers, under Valenciennes, in this burning weather, muſt fall a ſacrifice to diſeaſe? No Gazette bears witneſs to this mortality. No nations receives an account of the multitudes cut off without noiſe or glory! Of the more fortunate few who are taken off by the ſword of the enemy, or trampled to death by the horſes hoofs of their friends, an honorable return is made, and they have the fame of heroes; but of the myriads that periſh by the more fatal malady of war, dyſentery, no memorial is left that can ſoothe even the ſorrow of their relatives.

July 19. An article in one of the Dutch papers that arrived yeſterday, mentions, that on the 6th and 7th, a great number of waggons loaded with ſick and wounded, arrived at Bruſſels, from the camp before Valenciennes. This is the ſecond convoy of the ſame ſort ſince the 30th of June.

The accounts from Liſle ſay that the deſerters from the Combined Armies come in there to the number of from twenty to thirty a day.

On the 5th inſt. the National Convention of France paſſed an act of navigation, on a principle ſimilar to that under which this country has derived ſo many advantages.

Another embarkation of 4000 troops for the continent is ordered—to be forwarded with all poſſible expedition.

The Departments of Paris has lately paſſed the following Reſolutions.

I. That in the courſe of the month of July, the proprietors or principal renters of houſes are invited in the name of Patriotiſm and Liberty, to cauſe to be painted on the front of their houſes in large letters, theſe words; *Unity, Indiviſibility of the Republic, Liberty, Fraternity or Death.*

II. That a tri-coloured ſtreamer, ſurmounted with the Cap of Liberty, ſhall be hoiſted on the top of all public edifices; and that all proprietors are invited to cauſe ſimilar ones to be placed on their houſes in the courſe of next month.

III. That the preſent Reſolutions ſhall be ſent without delay to the Miniſter of the interior, to the adjacent Diſtricts, and to the Municipality of Paris.

IV. Finally, that the preſent Reſolutions ſhall be printed, poſted up, and ſent to all the Departments, to engage them to do the ſame.

Conde ſurrendered at one o'clock in the afternoon and the Imperial Commiſſioners entered the Fortreſs at four o'clock, after which ſeveral battalions of Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of three of the gates. The ſurrender of Conde was annonnced at Tournay amidſt the ringing of all the bells.

General Waſhington, on hearing of the misfortunes of La Fayette, ſent him a thouſand pounds, as a token of his friendſhip. We are told that the King of Pruſſia ſuffered this to reach him in his dungeon at Magdebourg; but we are alſo told, that neither he nor Alexander Lameth is permitted to ſend an anſwer to the moſt anxious inquiries of their neareſt relations—Such is the humanity of the King of Pruſſia, who, as himſelf ſays, has been expoſing thouſands to death in the cauſe of humanity!

The Americans, with a much leſs riſk of loſs, and a much greater proſpect of gain, than we can have from engaging in the preſent war, have wiſely declared for a neutrality.—But the Americans are not yet tainted with the folly of fighting either for, or againſt, opinions, except with the weapons of argument and example.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 31.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Auguſt 30, 1793.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Merchants of Philadelphia,

It was reſolved, that a letter from Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; Secretary of State, and the Anſwer thereto, ſhould be publiſhed in the News-papers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
ROBERT RALSTON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 27.

Gentlemen,

COMPLAINTS have been made to the government of the United States, of ſome inſtances of unjuſtifiable vexation and ſpoliation committed on our merchant-men; and it being poſſible, that other inſtances may have happened, of which no information has been given to the government, I have in charge from the Preſident to aſſure the merchants of the United States, concerned in foreign commerce or navigation, that due attention will be paid to any injuries they may ſuffer on the high ſeas, or in foreign countries, contrary to the law of nations, or to exiſting treaties; and that on their forwarding hither well authenticated evidence of the fame, proper proceedings will be adopted for their relief: The juſt and friendly diſpoſitions of the ſeveral Belligerent Powers, afford well founded expectation that they will not heſitate to take effectual meaſures for reſtraining their armed veſſels from committing aggreſſions and vexations on our citizens, or their property.

There being no particular portion or deſcription of the mercantile body pointed out by the laws, for receiving communications of this nature, I take the liberty of addreſſing it to the merchants of Philadelphia, for the State of Pennſylvania, and of requeſting that through them it may be known to all thoſe of their State whom it may concern. Information will be freely received, either from the individuals aggrieved, or from any aſſociations of merchants, who will be pleaſed to take the trouble of giving it, in a caſe ſo intereſting to themſelves and their country.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
TH. JEFFERSON.

The MERCHANTS of Philadelphia.

SIR,

THE merchants of Philadelphia receive your communication, as one proof among the many, of the attention of government to the commerce of the United States, which involves in it every other important intereſt of our country.

They will avail themſelves of the invitation given, to convey all ſuch information as they may obtain, reſpecting the vexation and ſpoil committed by the privateers of the powers at war, upon the trading veſſels of America; and they doubt not, upon repreſentation being made, thoſe powers will ſhow the beſt diſpoſition, to reſtrain aggreſſions, which, being exerciſed againſt a people, who in maintaining a ſtrict Neutrality, have manifeſted a friendſhip for all, and ought to exempt them from ſuch depredations.

I am, with perfect eſteem,
By order of the Committee, and in behalf of the merchants of the city of Philadelphia.
JOHN NIXON.

To Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq;
Secretary of State.

NEW-YORK, September 2.

Laſt Saturday the Britiſh brig Chilcomb, Capt Kanavſh, which was taken by the privateer Carmagnole, was delivered up to the former owners, as being an unlawful prize, agreeable to the Preſident of the United States late inſtructions.

The following account of the Epidemic Fever, now raging at Philadelphia, is given for the information of the Citizens.

THIS fever appeared firſt in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, between two and three weeks ſince. It remained nearly confined to this ſtreet about a week: from this center, in the courſe of laſt week, it extended itſelf to ſeveral of the neighbouring ſquares; it has ſince appeared in Walnut and Dock ſtreets, and is continually breaking out and ſpreading in different parts of the city. About forty perſons have died of it in the ſquare where it began. The general conſternation is ſuch, that it is impoſſible to learn of the inhabitants to what parts of the city the ſickneſs does extend, or to determine what numbers have died; I was told about 70 within two weeks. This account does not appear to be exaggerated--about 20 died on Tueſday laſt, and the number of the ſick is very rapidly encreaſing.

Conſternation and diſmay are univerſal; there is not a cheerful countenance to be ſeen, the inhabitants are flying to the country in all directions, ſixty carriages loaded with them went out on Tueſday laſt; larger numbers were preparing to follow. Buſineſs very much at a ſtand, never before was Philadelphia in ſuch a ſtate of alarm. Every perſon in the ſtreets has a handkerchief wet with vinegar at his noſe, and barrels of tar are burning in every ſtreet.

The conjectures, reſpecting the cauſe of this terrible ſcourge, are various; ſome imputing it to one thing, and ſome to another.—That it was produced by ſome ſpecific contagion is probable, from its being at firſt confined to a particular ſquare, and from its extending itſelf to parts adjacent. Time only can explain it.

It is evidently a fever very highly putrid, and contagious; its operation is generally violent and rapid.—In ſome inſtances it has proved mortal the firſt day, frequently the ſecond, third and fourth, but inſtances not till the tenth.

It is attended with ſuch a variety of ſymptoms in different ſubjects, that it is no eaſy matter to diſtinguiſh it from ſundry other diſorders. A general ſymptom is extreme languor and debility, and in the laſt ſtages of it high ſymptoms of putrefaction!

The remedies which have been found moſt effectual are impregnating the rooms where the ſick are kept with vinegar, together with a free uſe of tonic and antiſeptic medicines, eſpecially the bark, vitriolic acid, wine columbo root, &c. which have proved uſeful only when given in very large quantities.

New-York, Auguſt 29. 1793.

Gen. Gaibaud, who made his eſcape, from on board the Jupiter, laſt Thurſday night, with his wife and family, is ſaid to have been apprehended the next evening by a party deſpatched for that purpoſe; and himſelf, with his unfortunate family, again made priſoners—and deſtined again to the confinement from which they have ſo lately eſcaped.

Yeſterday morning arrived here, and anchored in the North river, abreaſt the Jupiter, 74, the privateer ſloop Carmagnole, one of the proſcribed.

Same day ſailed the French ſloop of war Favourite, on a cruiſe.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Yeſterday morning arrived the ſhip Ellice, Capt. Harvey, from London:—He paſſed the Downs on the 20th, in company with the Montgomery, Campbell.—The Belvidere, Depeyſter, ſailed ſome hours before Capt. Harvey. The Briſtol, had ſailed ſome days before the Ellice.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant of London, dated 17th of July laſt, to a gentleman of this city.

"I muſt refer you to the papers for public news, and only tell you, that it is the prevailing opinion here that an honourable peace is near at hand. We have had no failures of conſequence for ſome time paſt, and, I think the want of money and confidence to ſubſide—Your friends are getting up—I can with great truth aſſure you, our government and the public in general ſhew every diſpoſition to cultivate harmony with your States, and I ſincerely hope, that the rage for privateering may not interfere."

The Britiſh fleet, under Lord Howe, was lying at anchor in Torbay, on the 23d July.—Several ſhips of the line, and frigates were lying at the Nore, and in the Downs.

ALBANY, Auguſt 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Niagara to his friend in this city, dated Auguſt 8.

"We have juſt heard, by a veſſel from Detroit, that there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe a peace will not take place, between the American Commiſſioners and the Indians—the Indians inſiſting on the Ohio, as their boundary-line."

PROVIDENCE, September 7.

The anniverſary Commencement of Rhode-Iſland College was celebrated in this Town on Wedneſday laſt.—The cuſtomary Proceſſion was from the College to the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe, at Ten o'Clock, A. M.

After Prayer, by Preſident MAXEY, the Exerciſes were as follow, viz.

MUSIC.

Salutatory Oration, on the Importance of Education, to a republican Government—by *Wilkes Wood.*

Firſt intermediate Oration, on the French Revolution—by *Gilbert Dench.*

A forenſic Diſpute, Is it for the Intereſt of the United States to aſſiſt the French Revolution againſt its Enemies in the preſent War? by *William Auguſtus Leonard,* and *Paul Allen,* jun.

MUSIC.

A Diſſertation on the Importance of uniting political Virtue with political Power—by *Zephaniah Leonard*

A Latin Oration, ſhewing that Anticipation is preferable to Enjoyment—by *George Colit Bowen.*

A Diſſertation on moral Agency—by *Lemuel Walſworth.*

Fourth interm diate Oration on the preſent State and Proſpects of America—by *Jaiah Weſton.*

MUSIC.

In the Afternoon.

MUSIC.

An Oration on the comparative Advantages of la-

vage and civilized Life—by *Thomas Lloyd Halsey*, jun.

Third intermediate Oration, on the Superiority of Agriculture to other Arts—by *John Hathaway*.

Second intermediate Oration, on ecclesiastical Tyranny—by *William Augustus Leonard*.

A dispute, Ought the Ministers of the Gospel to be supported by civil Government?—by *Isaiah Weston*, and *George Curtis Bowen*.

MUSIC.

An humorous Dialogue—by *Zephaniah Leonard*, *John Hathaway*, *Samuel Wadsworth*, and *John Merrill*.

A Poem on the Happiness of America—by *Paul Allen*, jun.

The Degree of Bachelor in the Arts was then conferred on the following young Gentlemen, viz *Paul Allen*, jun *George Curtis Bowen*, *Gilbert Dench*, *Jones Godfrey*, *Thomas Lloyd Halsey*, jun. *John Hathaway*, *Zephaniah Leonard*, *William Augustus Leonard*, *John Merrill*, *Samuel Wadsworth*, *Isaiah Weston*, *and Wilkes Wood*.

The Degree of Master in the Arts was conferred on the following Gentlemen, *Alumni* of this College, viz. *William Allen*, *Asa Messer*, *Joo Nelson*, *Benjamin Heaton*, *Peter Howes*, *Nathaniel Drinkwater*, *and Josiah Whiting*.

Mr. *Daniel Dana*, A. M. of Dartmouth College, was admitted *ad eundem*.—Mr. *Samuel Graves*, A. M. of Yale College, was admitted *ad eundem*.—*Zephaniah Leonard*, Esq; A. M. of Yale College, was admitted *ad eundem*.

The honorary Degree of Master in the Arts was conferred on *Nicholas Tillinghast* jun. Esq; of Taunton; the Rev *Archibald M'Crean*, of Edinburgh; Rev. *William Richards*, of Lynn (England.) Rev *James Dore*, of London; Rev. *John Sutcliff*, of Olney (England) and Rev. *Samuel Pearce*, of Birmingham (England.)

The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Hon. *David Howell*, of Providence; Rev. *Joseph Priestly*, of Birmingham (England) and Rev. *Morgan Jones*, of Hackensack (England.)

A Charge to the Graduates, by the President.

Valedictory Oration, on the Philosophy of the Mind—by *John Merrill*

Concluding Prayer, by Dr. *Stillman*.

Immediately after the Procession returned from the Exercises of the Forenoon, the Members of the Corporation, together with the Clergy and other literary Gentlemen, very politely attended by the Candidates, partook of the public Dinner provided for them, as did also Col. Tillinghast's Company of Artillery, whose Presence gave Eclat to the Day.

The Exercises were attended by a numerous and respectable Audience, with the utmost Decorum, and reflected great Honour on the College.

The College Edifice was illuminated in the Evening in Honour to the President, whose excellent Charge to the Graduates, and judicious Arrangement in conducting all the Affairs of the College, furnish Presages of his future and eminent Usefulness.

At a Meeting of the Corporation of Rhode-Island College, on Thursday last, the Rev. *Abraham L. Clarke*, Minister of the Episcopal Church in this Town, and the Rev. *Henry Wight*, Minister of the Congregational Church in Bristol, were elected Fellows of the College, The Hon. *Melancton Smith*, of New York, *Ray Greene*, Esq; of East Greenwich, Mr. *Samuel Ham*, of Portsmouth, Mr. *Christopher Fowler*, of Newport, and Mr. *Thomas Poynton Ives*, of this Town, were elected Trustees.

With Pleasure the Patrons of the College may reflect on the Success of their Endeavours; more Students having already entered since the late Commencement, than those graduated; and the Number now in College being greater than at any Time heretofore.

NEWPORT, September 20.

The Ship Ann and Susan, Capt. Duplex, arrived at Philadelphia on the 25th U.t. from Londonderry, with 405 Passengers.

On the 22d of June the British Parliament was prorogued to the 13th of August.

Last Week arrived at Boston, the copper-bottomed whaling Ship Harpooner, of Bristol, a Prize to the French Privateer Marseilles, of 20 Guns, from Havre-de-Grace. She is from the Coast of Brazil; and it is said, has 1200 Barrels of Oil on board.

MARRIED.]—At the Friends' Meeting House, in Portsmouth, on the 4th Instant, Mr. PELEG ALMY (a Public Speaker among Friends) to Miss SUSANNA SHEARMAN, Daughter of Mr. Sampson Shearman, of that Town.

—On the same Day, Mr. ELIJAH ANTHONY, of Middletown, to Miss LOUIS SISSON, Daughter of Mr. Joseph Sisson, of Portsmouth, a young Lady of great Merit and Beauty.

DIED.]—At Edinburgh, the Rev. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D. D. Principal of the University of Edinburgh, Historiographer to his Britannic Majesty for Scotland, &c. &c.

—In this Town, Mrs. PHEBE COZZENS, Consort of Mr. Peter Cozzens, in the 73d Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Sept. 9

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Briton, Borden,	Long Island
Sloop Nancy, Borden,	Ditto
Sloop Mermaid, Sabin, jun.	Baltimore
Sloop Fanny, Barker,	Long Island
Sloop Four Cousins, Davis,	Ditto
Sloop William, Weaver,	Ditto
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New York
Sloop Nancy, Holden,	Ditto
Brig Hannah, Almy,	Boston
Brig Happy-Return, Durfey,	Guadaloupe
Ship William, Duckray,	Elsinore

OUTWARD.	*For*
Sloop Rambler, Carr,	Alexandria
Sloop Mermaid, Sabin, jun.	Providence
Sloop Apollo, Anderson,	New-York
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	Ditto
Sloop Susannah, Warren,	Long-Island

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

M. Catonis splendorem maculare voluerunt, ignari quid gravitas, quid integritas, quid magnitudo animi, quid denique virtus valeret: quæ in tempestate sæva quieta est, et lucet in tenebris, et pulsa loco manet tamen, atque hæret in patria, splendetque per se semper, neque alienis unquam sordibus obsolescit. CICERO.

THE Proclamation issued by the President, declaratory of the strictest Neutrality, was an instance of his paternal care, and warranted by the *Constitution* of the United States, "*originating in the Public will, and ratified by Public Authority.*"

The torrent of reflection, let loose by Master *Calisthenes*, after a monthly labour;——For him impudently to calumniate, and scandalously to apologize,—were the effects of unfeigned petulancy, originating in mental perturbation and corporeal debility.

The Proclamation, like other useful, general, and necessary acts of Government, was not permitted to rest in public indifference—but with a view of undeceiving a deluded and enthusiastic Frenchman, and not of "*casting an oblique on the French Nation.*" has received the unforced approbation of enlightened Freemen.

But unfortunate would have been Master *Calisthenes*, had his offspring been left in the deformity of production,—or had it never survived the groans of the Press, the temporary voice of the ignorant, indolent and licentious, might, perhaps, have been silent; but the lasting indignation of the virtuous, would have been avoided.

The Proclamation alone would have perpetuated the memory of Washington—in it social triumph'd over selfish affection, and his passion for France yielded to the Interest of his Country.

The Calumny of Master *Calisthenes* alone, without his other innumerable follies,—without his ill-nature—his vanity—or hypocrisy—will be sufficient to renoter his memory *odoriferous*.

The Proclamation was warranted by the Constitution of the United States; a Constitution, to which we have ALL given our express, or implied consent.——And even, if not warranted by the Constitution, *justified* by the *necessity* of the thing.——Let us then appreciate it.—Why should Adam be conjured from the grave to preach up morality, in opposition to it? Through him, Man was damn'd to Misery, at an early period.——To the penalties of disobedience, he has long been inured.—Retire then, to the Tomb, grim Spirit! nor again "advance thy miscreated front, to this land of Liberty."——Why should it be the object of boyish folly and impertinence?——"*Why should the haggard Demon of Anarchy, Sedition and Discord, be permitted to erect its baneful crest for a Moment in the land*" of Liberty, without licentiousness; or obedience, without servility?——But I might ask again, Why it should not? When Impudence, wears the Appearance of knowledge;—When Vanity assumes the wisdom of age; and dares to dictate, in the important affairs of Government.—"*Such an Assumption, may properly be termed A Prerogative of Impertinence.*"——But I say, I might ask, Why it should not? When it is known, that there exists in this *Town*, a "foul Corruption"—A gloomy and exasperated Fraternity of Debauchees, Free-Thinkers, Lunatics and Bankrupts, who approbate every act of the French Republic, however iniquitous;—and through alienated affection, condemn every precaution of American Government, however useful, necessary, or honest;—who earnestly wish to drown their Despair in the horror, and repair their Fortune in the confusion, of War.——I say, can we be surprized, considering the "foul corruption" we honour, at the *foul* sentiments that are publish'd, and the inconsistent conduct that is displayed.——With what propriety can this Society of *Jacobins*, so ardently proclaim for War; without any property to contribute to the support, or any strength to offer, in the prosecution of it? But Propriety is only to be expected from the enlightened world, and is never an associate with folly, injustice, and impertinence. But supposing a War had been highly necessary for the prosperity, and in strict observance of the Treaties of the United States, and in consequence of such Necessity and such Treaties, had been actually entered into by them; what must have been the Situation of these States, when those who were *most* clamorous for War, should be the *least* capacitated to pursue it;—and, instead of gallantly advancing with the musket, or patriotically drawing the purse-strings—should seize and divide the property of others with Rapture, which before they had viewed with Envy.—I say, seize and divide; for I am convinced, that the only *motives* of a majority of those who are panting for War, pretendedly in defence of the French Republic, are *to revel with unrestrained licentiousness, and to plunder with unlimited freedom.*

Silent enim leges inter arma—"*When the instruments of action were deformed, the subjects of these must have partaken of the deformity.*" So says *Calisthenes*.

From a momentary view of this Fraternity, may be found the real motives of almost every Revolution.—We may observe them originating in selfish effects of Spirit—in a fondness for Anarchy—and an aversion to Order.—We may view them derived from a desire, tending to the destruction of all governments, rather than to the perfection of any—while the Philosophic enjoyment of liberty, is the ostensible motive.

These observations are made by one, who thinks there are more naturally *vicious*, than "*mistaken men*," who thinks the Constitution of the United States as perfect a System of Government as could possibly be devised, without the aid of *French Philosophy*, or the Omniscience of Master *Calisthenes*—and who is disposed to grant to Youth every indulgence consistent with Propriety; so that on the one hand Genius may be encouraged, and on the other Vanity and Impertinence may be prevented. CRATERUS.

September 6, 1793.

His Recantation is indeed as curious, as the subject of it was inflammatory.——In what Volume of French Philosophy, he learned to sacrifice Characters, to figurative warmth, we are entirely ignorant. But Philosopher (for such I shall call him, having risen a grade higher, in the climax of fame, by his ingenious apology) indulge not your imagination in future adventurous flights, lest it should return, more much disgraced, than it has

Mr. BARBER,

WE have observed with pleasure the earnest desire the Managers of the Theatre have expressed to gratify the town. With this opinion of their disposition towards the public, we are somewhat surprized that Mr. *O'Reilly* should be unengaged, an actor of whole merit they cannot be ignorant. If expence be any objections we can assure them that an *increased audience* will reimburse them, since his theatrical abilities have ever hitherto acquired him universal approbation. But this motive, after their zealous endeavours, cannot be supposed to influence them, still less that of suspicion, and private pique. But besides gratifying the town by this truly desirable acquisition, they will perform a benevolent action, and exercise that generosity which has ever been the boast of their profession.

P, S, & Co. Friends to the Theatre.

Newport, Sept. 10, 1793.

Madame *PLACIDE*

RESPECTFULLY informs the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Newport, and its Vicinity, that her BENEFIT, as expressed in the Bills of Yesterday, and postponed on Account of the Weather, will *positively* be *this* Evening.

[For the Benefit of MADAME DOUVILLIER.]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, *Sept.* 12, 1793, will be presented,

A TRAGEDY (written by SHAKESPEARE) never performed here.——Called,

HAMLET,

PRINCE *of* DENMARK,

Hamlet,	Mr. Harper,
King,	Mr. Adams,
Laertes,	Mr. Watts,
Horatio,	Mr. Kenny,
Player King,	Mr. Moore,
Rosencrans,	Mr. Minchin,
Polonius,	Mr. Watts,
Gardenerssorn,	Mr. Huggins,
And, The Ghost,	Mr. Moore.
Queen,	Miss Smith,
Player Queen,	Miss Brewer,
And, Ophelia,	Mrs. Metchler.

End of the Tragedy a French SONG by Madame Douvillier.

The whole will conclude with a Pantomime Entertainment.——Called,

HARLEQUIN SKELETON.

Harlequin,	Monsr. Tronche,
Old Man,	Signior Spinacuta,
Sorcerer,	Mr. Minchin,
Doctor,	Mr. Kenny,
Countrymen,	Messrs. Huggins, Watts, &c.
And, Pierot,	Monsr. Placide,
Columbine,	Madame Placide.

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. ADANCOURT, near the THEATRE, from Ten till One o'Clock, each Day; and TICKETS, at the Office under the Theatre, every Afternoon and Evening of Performance.

§§ The Doors of the THEATRE will be opened at Half past 6, and the Curtain drawn up precisely at a Quarter past 7 o'Clock.

‡‡ The Public are respectfully informed, that the Days of performing, in future, will be on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side-Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

THEATRE.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Building or Actors used for the THEATRE, are requested to send in their Accounts to JOSEPH HARPER, in Long street, on Saturday Morning next, between the Hours of Eight and Ten o'Clock.

HARPER and PLACIDE.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *June Session, A D.* 1793.

UPON the Petition of Thomas Aldrich, Daniel Howland, and Glean Mumford, Esquires, as Assignees of Rufus Greene, late of East Greenwich, Esq; deceased, who had the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, passed in June, A.D. 1756, praying that all Suits against them, in that Capacity, may be stayed, until certain unavoidable Obstructions to the settlement of the said Estate, shall be removed:

It is Voted and Resolved, That the above Petition be referred to the next session of this Assembly: That in the mean Time the Creditors of the said Rufus Greene be notified in the Newport Mercury, and in One of the Providence News Papers, Three Weeks successively, to appear and answer the same if they think fee Cause; and that during said Time, all Proceedings against the Petitioners in their said Capacity, be stayed.

A true Copy:
Witness, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

WANTED, immediately,

TWO or Three Journeymen SHOE-MAKERS, that are good Workmen, to whom

vage and civilized Life—by *Thomas Lloyd Halsey*, jun.

Third intermediate Oration, on the Superiority of Agriculture to other Arts—by *John Hathaway*.

Second intermediate Oration, on ecclesiastical Tyranny—by *William Augustus Leonard*.

A dispute, Ought the Ministers of the Gospel to be supported by civil Government?—by *Isaiah Weston*, and *George Curtis Bowen*.

MUSIC.

An humorous Dialogue—by *Zephaniah Leonard*, *John Hathaway*, *Lemuel Wadsworth*, and *John Merrill*.

A Poem on the Happiness of America—by *Paul Allen*, jun.

The Degree of Bachelor in the Arts was then conferred on the following young Gentlemen, viz *Paul Allen*, jun *George Curtis Bowen*, *Gilbert Dench*, *Jones Godfrey*, *Thomas Lloyd Halsey*, jun. *John Hathaway*, *Zephaniah Leonard*, *William Augustus Leonard*, *John Merrill*, *Lemuel Wadsworth*, *Isaiah Weston*, and *Wilkes Wood*.

The Degree of Master in the Arts was conferred on the following Gentlemen, *Alumni* of this College, viz. *William Allen*, *Asa Messer*, *Job Nelson*, *Benjamin Heaton*, *Peter Howes*, *Nathaniel Drinkwater*, and *Abijah Whiting*.

Mr. *Daniel Dana*, A. M. of Dartmouth College, was admitted *ad eundem*.—Mr. *Samuel Graves*, A. M. of Yale College, was admitted *ad eundem*.—*Zephaniah Leonard*, Esq; A. M. of Yale College, was admitted *ad eundem*.

The honorary Degree of Master in the Arts was conferred on *Nicholas Tillinghast* jun. Esq; of Taunton; the Rev. *Archibald M'Clean*, of Edinburgh; Rev. *William Richards*, of Lynn (England) *Rev. James Dore*, of London; *Rev. John Sutcliff*, of Olney (England) and Rev. *Samuel Pearce*, of Birmingham (England.)

The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Hon. *David Howell*, of Providence; Rev. *Joseph Priestly*, of Birmingham (England) and Rev. *Morgan Jones*, of Hammersmith (England.)

A Charge to the Graduates, by the President.

Valedictory Oration, on the Philosophy of the Mind—by *John Merrill*

Concluding Prayer, by Dr. *Stillman*.

Immediately after the Procession returned from the Exercises of the Forenoon, the Members of the Corporation, together with the Clergy and other literary Gentlemen, very politely attended by the Candidates, partook of the public Dinner provided for them, as did also Col. Tillinghast's Company of Artillery, whose Presence gave Eclat to the Day.

The Exercises were attended by a numerous and respectable Audience, with the utmost Decorum, and reflected great Honour on the College.

The College Edifice was illuminated in the Evening in Honour to the President, whose excellent Charge to the Graduates, and judicious Arrangement in conducting all the Affairs of the College, furnish Presages of his future and eminent Usefulness.

At a Meeting of the Coporation of Rhode Island College, on Thursday last, the Rev. *Abraham L. Clarke*, Minister of the Episcopal Church in this Town, and the Rev. *Henry Wight*, Minister of the Congregational Church in Bristol, were elected Fellows of the College. The Hon. *Melancton Smith*, of New-York, *Ray Greene*, Esq; of East Greenwich, Mr. *Samuel Elam*, of Portsmouth, Mr. *Christopher Fowler*, of Newport, and Mr. *Thomas Poynton Ives*, of this Town, were elected Trustees.

With Pleasure the Patrons of the College may reflect on the Success of their Endeavours; more Students having already entered since the late Commencement, than those graduated; and the Number now in College being greater than at any Time heretofore.

NEWPORT, September 10.

The Ship Ann and Susan, Capt. Duplex, arrived at Philadelphia on the 28th Ult. from Londonderry, with 405 Passengers.

On the 22d of June the British Parliament was prorogued to the 13th of August.

Last Week arrived at Boston, the copper-bottomed whaling Ship Harpooner, of Bristol, a Prize to the French Privateer Marseilles, of 20 Guns, from Havre-de-Grace. She is from the Coast of Brazil; and, it is said, has 1200 Barrels of Oil on board.

MARRIED.]—At the Friends' Meeting House, in Portsmouth, on the 4th Instant, Mr. PELEG ALMY (a Public Speaker among Friends) to Miss SUSANNA SHEARMAN, Daughter of Mr. Sampson Shearman, of that Town.

—On the same Day, Mr. ELIJAH ANTHONY, of Middletown, to Miss LOUIS SISSON, Daughter of Mr. Joseph Sisson, of Portsmouth, a young Lady of great Merit and Beauty.

DIED.]—At Edinburgh, the Rev. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D. D. Principal of the University of Edinburgh, Historiographer to his Britannic Majesty for Scotland, &c. &c.

—In this Town, Mrs. PHEBE COZZENS, Consort of Mr. Peter Cozzens, in the 73d Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Sept. 9.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Briton, Borden,	Long Island
Sloop Nancy, Borden,	Ditto
Sloop Mermaid, Sabin, jun.	Baltimore
Sloop Fanny, Barker,	Long Island
Sloop Four Cousins, Davis,	Ditto
Sloop William, Weaver,	Ditto
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New York
Sloop Nancy, Holden,	Ditto
Brig Hannah, Almy,	Boston
Brig Happy-Return, Durfey,	Guadaloupe
Ship William, Dockray,	Elsinore
OUTWARD.	*For*
Sloop Rambler, Carr,	Alexandria
Sloop Mermaid, Sabin, jun.	Providence
Sloop Apollo, Anderson,	New-York
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	Ditto
Sloop Susannah, Warren,	Long-Island
Sloop Four-Cousins, Davis,	Ditto
Sloop Leopard, Fatrum,	Providence

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

M. Catonis splendorem maculare voluerunt, ignari quid gravitas, quid integritas, quid magnitudo animi, quid denique virtus valeret: quæ in tempestate sæva quieta est, et lucet in tenebris, et pulsa loco manet tamen, atque hæret in patria, splendetque per se semper, neque alienis unquam sordibus obsolescit. CICERO.

THE Proclamation issued by the President, declaratory of the strictest Neutrality, was an instance of his paternal care, and warranted by the *Constitution* of the United States, "*originating in the Public will, and ratified by Public Authority.*"

The torrent of reflection, let loose by Master *Calisthenes*, after a monthly labour:——For him impudently to calumniate, and scandalously to apologize,—were the effects of unfeigned petulancy, originating in mental perturbation and corporeal debility.

The Proclamation, like other useful, general, and necessary acts of Government, was not permitted to rest in public indifference—but with a view of undeceiving a deluded and enthusiastic Frenchman, and not of "*casting an oblique on the French Nation,*" has received the unforced approbation of enlightened Freemen.

But unfortunate would have been Master *Calisthenes*, had his offspring been lost in the difficulty of production,—or had it never survived the groans of the Press, the temporary voice of the ignorant, indolent and licentious, might, perhaps, have been silent; but the lasting indignation of the virtuous, would have been avoided.

The Proclamation alone would have perpetuated the memory of Washington—in it social triumph'd over selfish affection, and his passion for France yielded to the Interest of his Country.

The Calumny of Master *Calisthenes* alone, without his other innumerable follies,—without his ill-nature—his vanity—or hypocrisy—will be sufficient to render his memory *odoriferous*.

The Proclamation was warranted by the Constitution of the United States; a Constitution, to which we have ALL given our express, or implied consent.——And even, if not warranted by the Constitution, *justified* by the *necessity* of the thing.——Let us then approbate it.—Why should Adam be conjured from the grave to preach up morality, in opposition to it? Through him, Man was damn'd to Misery, at an early period.——To the penalties of disobedience, he has long been inured.—Retire then, to the Tomb, grim Spirit! nor again "advance thy miscreated front, to this land of Liberty."——Why should it be the object of boyish folly and impertinence?——"*Why should the haggard Demon of Anarchy, Sedition and Discord, be permitted to erect its baneful crest for a Moment in the land*" of Liberty, without licentiousness; of obedience, without servility?——But I might ask again, Why it should not? When Impudence, wears the Appearance of knowledge;—When Vanity assumes the wisdom of age; and dares to dictate, in the important affairs of Government.—"*Such an Assumption, may properly be termed, A Prerogative of Impertinence.*"——But I say, I might ask, Why it should not? When it is known, that there exists in this *Town*, a "foul Corruption"—A gloomy and exasperated Fraternity of Debauchees, Free-Thinkers, Lunatics and Bankrupts, who approbate every act of the French Republic, however iniquitous;—and through alienated affection, condemn every precaution of American Government, however useful, necessary, or honest;—who earnestly wish to drown their Despair in the horror, and repair their Fortune in the confusion, of War.——I say, can we be surprized, considering the "foul corruption" we harbour, at the *foul* sentiments that are published, and the inconsistent conduct that is displayed.——With what propriety can this Society of *Jacobins*, so ardently proclaim for War; without any property to contribute to the support, or any strength to offer, in the prosecution of it? But Propriety is only to be expected from the enlightened world; and is never an associate with folly, injustice, and impertinence. But supposing a War had been highly necessary for the prosperity, and in strict observance of the Treaties of the United States, and in consequence of such Necessity and such Treaties, had been actually entered into by them; what must have been the Situation of these States, when those who were *most* clamorous for War, should be the *least* capacitated to pursue it;—and, instead of gallantly advancing with the musket, or patriotically drawing the purse-strings—should seize and divide the property of others with Rapture, which before they had viewed with Envy.—I say, seize and divide; for I am convinced, that the only *motives* of a majority of those who are panting for War, pretendedly in defence of the French Republic, are *to revel with unrestrained licentiousness, and to plunder with unlimited freedom.*

Silent enim leges inter arma—"*When the instruments of action were deformed, the subjects of these must have partaken of the deformity.*" So says *Calisthenes*.

From a momentary view of this Fraternity, may be found the real motives of almost every Revolution.—We may observe them originating in restlessness of Spirit—in a fondness for Anarchy—and an aversion to Order.—We may view them derived from a desire, tending to the destruction of all governments, rather than to the perfection of any—while the Philosophic enjoyment of liberty, is the ostensible motive.

These observations are made by one, who thinks there are more naturally *vicious*, than "*mistaken* men," who thinks the Constitution of the United States as perfect a System of Government, as could possibly be devised, without the aid of *French Philosophy*, or the Omniscience of Master *Calisthenes*—and who is disposed to grant to Youth every indulgence consistent with Propriety; so that on the one hand Genius may be encouraged, and on the other Vanity and Impertinence may be prevented. CRATERUS.

September 6, 1793.

His Recantation is indeed as curious, as the subject of it was Inflammatory.——In what Volume of French Philosophy, he learned to sacrifice Characters, to figurative warmth, we are entirely ignorant. But Philosopher (for such I shall call him, having risen a grade higher, in the climax of fame, by his ingenious apology) indulge not your imagination in such adventurous flights, lest it should return very much deranged, and subject your back to the Rod of the Nurse, from whom you have not long been released.

Mr. BARBER,

WE have observed with pleasure the earnest desire the Managers of the Theatre have expressed to gratify the town. With this opinion of their disposition towards the public, we are somewhat surprized that Mr. *O'Reilly* should be unengaged, an actor of whose merit they cannot be ignorant. If expence be any objection we can assure them that an *increased audience* will reimburse them, since his theatrical abilities have ever hitherto acquired him universal approbation. But this motive, after their zealous endeavours, cannot be supposed to influence them, still less that of suspicion, and private pique. But besides gratifying the town by this truly desirable acquisition, they will perform a benevolent action, and exercise that generosity which has ever been the boast of their profession.

P, S, & Co. Friends to the Theatre.

Newport, Sept. 10, 1793.

Madame *PLACIDE*

RESPECTFULLY informs the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Newport, and its Vicinity, that her BENEFIT, as expressed in the Bills of Yesterday, and postponed on Account of the Weather, will *positively* be *this* Evening.

[For the Benefit of MADAME DOUVILLIER.]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, *Sept.* 12, 1793, will be presented,

A TRAGEDY (written by SHAKESPEARE) never performed here.——Called,

HAMLET,

PRINCE *of* DENMARK,

Hamlet,	Mr. Harper,
King,	Mr. Adams,
Laertes,	Mr. Watts,
Horatio,	Mr. Kenny,
Player King,	Mr. Moore,
Rosencraus,	Mr. Minchin,
Polonius,	Mr. Watts,
Guildernestorn,	Mr. Huggins,
And, The Ghost,	Mr. Moore.
Queen,	Miss Smith,
Player Queen,	Miss Brewer,
And, Ophelia,	Mrs. Metchler.

End of the Tragedy a French SONG by Madame Douvillier.

The whole will conclude with a Pantomime Entertainment.——Called,

HARLEQUIN SKELETON.

Harlequin,	Monsr. Tronche,
Old Man,	Signior Spinacuta,
Sorcerer,	Mr. Minchin,
Doctor,	Mr. Kenny,
Countrymen,	Messrs. Huggins, Watts, &c.
And, Pierot,	Monsr. Placide,
Columbine,	Madame Placide.

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. ADANCOURT, near the THEATRE, from Ten till One o'Clock, each Day; and TICKETS, at the Office under the Theatre, every Afternoon and Evening of Performance.

§§ The Doors of the THEATRE will be opened at Half past 6, and the Curtain drawn up precisely at a Quarter past 7 o'Clock.

‡‡ The Public are respectfully informed, that the Days of performing, in future, will be on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side-Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 1 s. 6 d.

THEATRE.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Building or Articles used for the THEATRE, are requested to send in their Accounts to JOSEPH HARPER, to Louis Street, on Saturday Morning next, between the Hours of Eight and Ten o'Clock.

HARPER and PLACIDE.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *June Session, A D.* 1793.

UPON the Petition of Thomas Aldrich, Daniel Howland, and Gideon Mumford, Esquires, as Assignees of Rufus Greene, late of East-Greenwich, Esq; deceased, who had the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, praying that all Suits against them, in that Capacity, may be stayed, until certain unavoidable Obstructions to the Settlement of the said Estate, shall be removed:

It is Voted and Resolved, That the above Petition be referred to the next Session of this Assembly: That in the mean Time the Creditors of the said Rufus Greene be notified in the Newport Mercury, and in One of the Providence News Papers, Three Weeks successively, to appear and answer the same, if they shall see Cause; and that during said Time, all Proceedings against the Petitioners, in their said Capacity, be stayed.

A true Copy:
Witness, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

WANTED, immediately,

TWO or Three journeymen SHOEMAKERS, that are good Workmen, to whom good Encouragement will be given.——Apply to

CHAPPELL and HOLT.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1793.

From a London Paper.

ON THE LADIES PADS.

WHEN women's minds are undefil'd and chaſte,
Even *wives* would bluſh to ſhew a *ſwelling waiſte*,
But now the PADS, that gave the *faſhion'd ſwell*,
Mere Miſſes *wants*, and *wanton wiſhes* tell.
Tho' great in ſize, their modeſty is ſmall,
They *riſe* to ſhew, how eaſily they *fall*.

Says *Laura* to *Kitty*, while fixing her PAD,
A *natural one* muſt be charming Egad.
Yes, laughing, ſaid *Kitty*, "for who can neglect,
To advert to the *cauſe*, when they ſee the *effect*?"

John Cookſon-Scott

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he has for Sale, at his Store, oppoſite Mr. John Hadwen's,

BOHEA TEAS, freſh and new, imported in the Ship GENERAL WASHINGTON, direct from CANTON—in Cheſt, Half Cheſts, and Quarter Cheſts.

LIKEWISE,

An Aſſortment of Calicoes, Linens, Nankeens, Ribbons, Hoſiery, and other EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

ALSO,

Raiſins, Sugars, York Soap, and other GROCERIES.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Caſh, viz

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Brooms,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Caboofes,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Cod Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Braſs Candleſticks,
Braſs Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and cloſe the ſame, by Caſh or otherwiſe.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST

Has juſt imported, from LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,

A FRESH Aſſortment of DRUGS, DYERS' WARE, &c. &c. which he has to ſell, at his Shop, in Thames-Street; amongſt which are the following Articles, viz.—Hooper's, Anderſon's and Lockyer's, Pills—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balſam—Francis's Female Strengthening Elixir—Britiſh Oil—Eſſence of Peppermint—Lump and fine Magnilia.

LIKEWISE,

A neat Aſſortment of Perfumes—Eſſences of Lavender—Bergamot—Oranges, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Smelling-Bottles with Salts.

ALSO,

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—

To be SOLD, by

Thomas Cotterell,

A Quantity of SEA-COAL, BRICK and TILE.

Newport, Aug. 26, 1793:

JUST IMPORTED,

In the laſt Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Aſſortment of

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Amongſt which are,

Broadcloths of all Colours, from

5/. to the beſt ſuperfine,
Kerſameres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Chintzes, ſome as low as 1/6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fuſtians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Iriſh Linens, Muſlins at 14d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glaſſes.

All which may be had, by Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Rate.

Said GREENS reſpectfully acknowledge the ample Favours of their good Cuſtomers, in Town and Country, and hope to ſerve them no leſs to their Satisfaction for the future.

N B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the higheſt Prices.

WILLIAM LADD

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Liſbon, Port, Malaga } Wines
West-India, New-England, Cherry } Rum
Gin
Anniſeed Cordial
Doctor Stevens
Hyſon, Hyſon-Skin, Souchong, Bohea } TEAS
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Cloves
Mace
Alſpice
Ginger
Pepper
Olives
Capers
Florence Oil
Beſt Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles
Engliſh Muſtard
Freſh Malaga Grapes
Beſt Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.
Prunes
Citron
Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts
Freſh Raiſins, per Caſk or lb.
Anchovies
Thin-ſhell'd, Sugar'd } Almonds
Sugar Plumbs
Barley Sugar
Brown Sugar
Loaf Do.
Molaſſes
Chocolate
Coffee
Starch
Flour
Writing-Paper, Wrapping-Paper } per Ream
Cotton Wool
WINDOW-GLASS
Ground Camwood
Ground, Stick } Redwood
Flour, Roll } Brimſtone
Indigo
Copperas
Allum
Beſt Boſton made SNUFF per Bladder.

ALSO,

A large Aſſortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlary, Hardware, &c. &c.

SPRING GOODS.

A large Aſſortment, juſt opened and expoſed for Sale, by

Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,

As Cheap as ever!

N. B. He heartily thanks his Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt Favours, and flatters himſelf they will ſtill find it to their Intereſt to afford him their Cuſtom.

Newport, May 5, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Coaking.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, are earneſtly requeſted to make Settlement, by the 6th of October next, as his Circumſtances are ſuch, that if their Accounts are not ſettled by that Time, he muſt be obliged to call on them in a Way, which will

---

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE in the Main-Street, in Newport, with Six Rooms on the lower Floor, and Four above Stairs; and a good Garden, with a Well of Water in the Yard.—For further Particulars, inquire of

WILLIAM SLOCUM.

Newport, Auguſt 19, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, in Thames-Street, oppoſite the Street leading to the Point-Bridge; late belonging to the Eſtate of JAMES KEITH, deceaſed.—Any Perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber,

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 19th 8th Month, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.—Said Houſe is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 6, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS—beſt warranted SCYTHES—and a good Aſſortment of Iron Potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, or Caſe,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Ruſſia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Three good Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, and warranted as good.

☞ He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 22, 1793.

War Department,

Auguſt 1ſt, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are intitled for Six Months of their annual Penſion, from the 4th Day of March laſt, and which will become due on the 4th of September next, will be paid on the ſaid Day by the Commiſſioners of the Loan within the States reſpectively under the uſual Regulations.

By Command of the
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,
H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

N. B. The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers for the Space of two Months

---

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcribers for Settlement, on the Second Tueſday of every Month for Six Months from this Date, at the Houſe of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in ſaid Tiverton; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment within the above Period, to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,

From a London Paper.

ON THE LADIES PADS.

WHEN women's minds are undefil'd and chaſte.
Even *wives* would bluſh to ſhew a *ſwelling waſte*,
But now the PADS, that gave the *faſhion'd ſwell*,
Mere Miſſes *wants*, and *wanton wiſhes* tell.
Tho' great in ſize, their modeſty is ſmall,
They *riſe* to ſhew, how eaſily they *fall*.

Says *Laura* to *Kitty*, while fixing her PAD,
A *natural one* muſt be charming Egad.
Yes, laughing, ſaid *Kitty*, "for who can neglect,
To advert to the *cauſe*, when they ſee the *effect*?"

John Cookſon-Scott

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he has for Sale, at his Store, oppoſite Mr. John Hadwen's,

BOHEA TEAS, freſh and new, imported in the Ship GENERAL WASHINGTON, direct from CANTON—in Cheſt, Half Cheſts, and Quarter Cheſts.

LIKEWISE,

An Aſſortment of Calicoes, Linens, Nankeens, Ribbons, Hoſiery, and other EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

ALSO,

Raiſins, Sugars, York Soap, and other GROCERIES.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Caſh, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Brushes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Caboofes,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Cod Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Braſs Candleſticks,
Braſs Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and cloſe the ſame, by Caſh or otherwiſe.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST

Has juſt imported, from LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,

A FRESH Aſſortment of DRUGS, DYERS' WARE, &c. &c. which he has to ſell, at his Shop, in Thames-Street; amongſt which are the following Articles, viz.——Hooper's, Anderſon's and Lockyer's, Pills—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balſam—Frauncis's Female Strengthening Elixir—Britiſh Oil—Eſſence of Peppermint—Lump and fine Magneſia.

LIKEWISE,

A neat Aſſortment of Perfumes—Eſſences of Lavender—Burgamot—Oranges, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Smelling-Bottles with Salts.

ALSO,

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aqua Fortis—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Allpice—Pepper—Vermilion—Queen's Yellow, &c. &c. &c.

To be SOLD, by

Thomas Cotterell,

A Quantity of SEA-COAL, BRICK and TILE.

Newport, Aug. 26, 1793:

JUST IMPORTED,

In the laſt Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Aſſortment of

ENGLISH and *INDIA* GOODS,

Amongſt which are,

Broadcloths of all Colours, from

5/. to the beſt ſuperfine,
Kerſameres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Chintzes, ſome as low as 1/6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fuſtians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Iriſh Linens, Muſlins at 14d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glaſſes.

All which may be had, by Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Rate.

Said GREENS reſpectfully acknowledge the ample Favours of their good Cuſtomers, in Town and Country, and hope to ſerve them no leſs to their Satisfaction for the future.

N B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the higheſt Prices.

WILLIAM LADD

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA	Wines	Prunes	
Sherry		Citron	
Liſbon		Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts	
Port		Freſh Raiſins, per Cask or lb.	
Malaga		Anchovies	
Weſt-India	Rum	Thin-ſhell'd	Almonds
New-England		Sugar'd	
Cherry		Sugar Plumbs	
Gin		Barley Sugar	
Anniſeed Cordial		Brown Sugar	
Doctor Stevens		Loaf Do.	
Hyſon	TEAS	Molaſſes	
Hyſon-Skin		Chocolate	
Souchong		Coffee	
Bohea		Starch	
Nutmegs		Flour	
Cinnamon		Writing-Paper	per Ream
Cloves		Wrapping-Paper	
Mace		Cotton Wool	
Allſpice		WINDOW-GLASS	
Ginger		Ground Camwood	
Pepper		Ground Stick	Redwood
Olives		Flour	Brimſtone
Capers		Roll	
Florence Oil		Indigo	
Beſt Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles		Copperas	
		Allum	
Engliſh Muſtard		Beſt Boſton made SNUFF per Bladder.	
Freſh Malaga Grapes			
Beſt Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.			

ALSO,

A large Aſſortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

SPRING GOODS.

A large Aſſortment, juſt opened and expoſed for Sale, by

Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,

As Cheap as ever!

N. B. He heartily thanks his Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt Favours, and flatters himſelf they will ſtill find it to their Intereſt to afford him their Cuſtom.

Newport, May 5, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, are earneſtly requeſted to make Settlement, by the firſt of October next, as his Circumſtances are ſuch, that if their Accounts are not ſettled by that Time, he muſt be obliged to call on them in a Way, which will be very diſagreeable to him.

ICHABOD BURGES.

Little-Compton, Aug. 22, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE in the Main-Street, in Newport, with Six Rooms on the lower Floor, and Four above Stairs; and a good Garden, with a Well of Water in the Yard.——For further Particulars, inquire of

WILLIAM SLOCUM.

Newport, Auguſt 19, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, in Thames-Street, oppoſite the Street leading to the Point-Bridge, late belonging to the Eſtate of JAMES KEITH, deceaſed.——Any Perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber,

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 19th 8th Month, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.——Said Houſe is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 6, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1713.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS—beſt warranted SCYTHES—and a good Aſſortment of Iron Potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, or Caſe,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Ruſſia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Three good Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, and warranted as good.

*** He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 22, 1793.

War Department,

Auguſt 1ſt, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are intitled for Six Months of their annual Penſion, from the 4th Day of March laſt, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the ſaid Day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively under the uſual Regulations.

By Command of the
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,
H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

N. B. *The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers for the Space of two Months.*

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcribers for Settlement, on the Second Tueſday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the Houſe of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in ſaid Tiverton; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment within the above Period, to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER,
} *Executors.*

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.